From being on our dinner plates to dangerous predator of fishes, from sting bites to shelter giver, from ugly looking to beautiful luminescent sea creatures here are some bizarre jellyfishes under the blue water of the sea.

**Cauliflower Jellyfish – Delicacy and Medicine of the East!**
This bizarre looking jellyfish much resembles the vegetable cauliflower and is considered a delicacy in many parts of the Eastern world. In China and Japan, it is also used for medicinal purposes. Scientifically, it is known as *Cephea cephea* and is a true jellyfish. It is prevalent in the mid-Pacific to the Indo-Pacific, and also in the Atlantic Ocean off of West Africa.

**Flower Hat Jelly – Not To Be Smitten With!**
This beautiful sea creature is not a true jellyfish and is called flower hat due to its beautiful tentacles which are of many colours. It is a species of hydrozoan called *Olindias formosus*. These lustrous tentacles coil and get attached to the rim when not in use. Its bell is translucent and characterized by beautiful stripes.

It eats small fishes and lives only for about 4-6 months. It surely attracts everyone around itself but it is not something to be smitten with because its sting can hurt and is very painful sometimes leaving a significant rash.
Fried Egg Jellyfish – Large and Small!
These are commonly called as Fried Egg Jellyfish or Egg-Yolk Jellyfish. They both look like an egg yolk on fry pan but they are surely not to be eaten. They belong to the stingy jellyfish group. Although they look like a half-fried breakfast egg, they are predators and feed on zooplanktons and other small sea creatures. They are completely harmless to humans.

This is the large fried egg jellyfish species, scientifically called as *Phacellophora camtschatica*. It is a cool water jellyfish and can be as long as 20 feet and 2 feet wide with very weak stings. Some sea creatures ride on its tentacles and steal food from it.

The small variety of fried egg yolk jellyfishes is also known as “Mediterranean Jelly” due to its abundance in the Mediterranean Sea. These are scientifically known as *Cotylorhiza tuberculata*, and have a symbiotic relationship with dinoflagellates. Apart from causing economic loss to fishing industries by clogging fishing nets, this creature is also being studied for breast cancer specific cytotoxicities.